

to lunge when a leafhopper came close, and to grab it with the mouth. In doing so, *Conocephalus* did not release its foothold, and much of the action was with the head and neck. A considerable number of small insects would be caught, one after the other, and each one chewed up and swallowed. Apparently after getting their fill, the little katydids would fly away in the darkness of the night.

It is well known that *Conocephalus* spp. feed on insects to some extent (Gangwere, 1961, pp. 105-107, 160-161; Isely and Alexander, 1949). However, I have seen no records of insect food taken by *C. fasciatus*, and Gangwere recorded only plant flowers or spikelets as food of *fasciatus*. He concluded that in *Conocephalus* spp. "animal foods are probably preferred over plant foods, but that they are less often taken because of lesser availability." My observations indicate that *C. fasciatus* preys actively on insects when suitable opportunities occur.

I am grateful to Dr. Ashley B. Gurney, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for assistance with the references cited.

REFERENCES

- GANGWERE, S. K. 1961. A monograph on food selection in Orthoptera. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 87: 67-230.
ISELY, F. B., and ALEXANDER, G. 1949. Analysis of insect food habits by crop examination. Science 109: 115-116.

The Male of *Eucerceris sinuata* Scullen (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae)¹

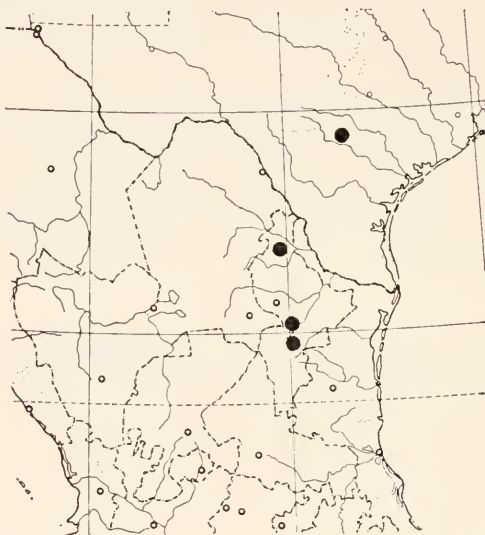
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Eucerceris sinuata Scullen was described from a single female specimen in 1939 (*Oregon State Monographs, Studies in Entomology*, No. 1, p. 47). The type of this interesting but rare species was taken at Devils River, Tex. Later a second female was recorded from Leon Creek, Bexar Co., Tex. (*Pan-Pacific*

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Ent. 33: 155-6, 1957). Since the above published records, females have been identified as follows: 50 miles southeast of Monterrey, N. L., Mex. (Near a small air field at Montemorelos, on *Baccharis glutinosa*, 1,700 ft elevation, Oct 13, 1957 (H. A. Scullen); Leon Creek, Bexar Co., Tex., Oct 12, 1952 (M. Wasbauer); 4 ♀♀, Montemorelos, N. L., Mex., Sept 8, 1963 (Scullen and Bolinger).

When the writer collected the above females at Montemorelos in 1957 a series of eleven males was taken on the same patch of



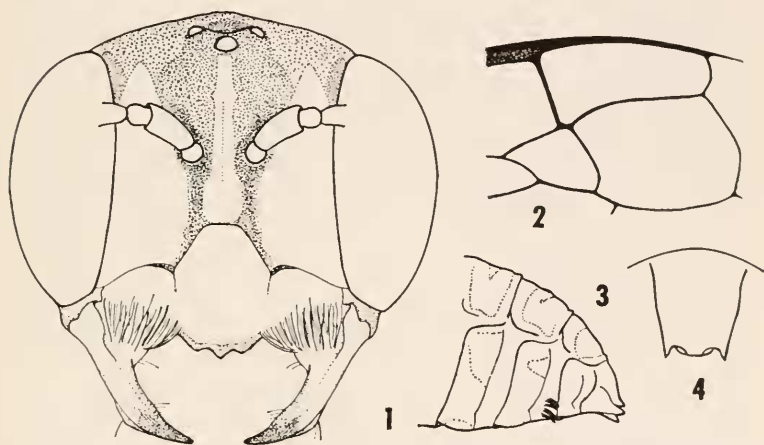
MAP 1. Distribution of *Eucerceris sinuata* Scullen.

Baccharis glutinosa. At that time it was noted these could be the male of *C. sinuata*. To make further observations on this point the writer again visited the same location Sept 8, 1963 in company with Dr. Duis Bolinger. At this later time 4 additional females and 47 males were taken. Although mating was not observed and the nesting area was not found the following facts convinced the writer that the males taken at this location were the males of *E. sinuata* Scullen. (1) No other specimens of the genus belonging to either sex were taken at either visit

to the area, (2) the two sexes closely agreed in size and color pattern and (3) the two sexes were closely associated in their adult feeding on *Baccharis*. The male is here described.

***Eucerceris sinuata* Scullen.** Figures 1-4, MAP 1.

Male: Length 14 mm. Largely ferruginous infused with black over limited areas and with yellow markings; punctuation small and crowded; pubescence very short; abdominal bristles limited to one small divided row on the 5th sternum.



Eucerceris sinuata Scullen. FIGS. 1-4, Male. 1. Face, 2. Venation, 3. Ventral abdominal bristles, 4. Pygidium.

Head one fourth wider than the thorax; ferruginous except for a black area which embodies the ocelli and extends over the face through the antennal scrobes to the clypeal area where each extension narrows to a black line; a narrow black patch borders the eye near the vertex; face otherwise yellow; clypeal border with three subequal denticles; hair lobes extend along the entire lateral clypeal lobes; mandibles without denticles but showing a slightly elevated area medially; antennae normal in form.

Thorax ferruginous becoming very dark in depressed areas and with yellow markings; pronotum, band on the scutellum,

the metanotum, large patches on the pleuron below the wing, a smaller elongate spot on the sterno-pleural area, the medial area of the sternum and a patch on the tegulae, all of which are yellow; tegulae low and smooth; enclosure with a medial groove and strongly ridged laterally parallel to the base except at the extreme lateral angles; mesosternal tubercles absent; legs ferruginous except for much of the coxae, the trochanters, spot on the apical end of the third femora and all segments of the tarsi, all of which are yellow; wings subhyaline posteriorly but deeply clouded in the anterior area, the third submarginal cell not petiolate.

Abdomen ferruginous with a broad emarginate band on tergum 1, a broad band on tergum 2 showing a small ferruginous patch in the center, two bands with the more basal one evanescent on terga 3, 4 and 5, broad band on tergum 6, an evanescent band on sternum 2, band on sternum 3, lateral patches on sterna 4 and 5, all of which are yellow; pygidium as illustrated; ventral abdominal bristles forming a single short divided row on the apical border of sternum 5.

Superficially the male of *E. sinuata* Scullen is very similar to the male of *E. canaliculata* (Say) from which it is separated by the ventral abdominal bristles. The latter species has three distinct rows of bristles. The male of the former species also closely resembles the male of *E. rubripes* Cresson from which it is separated by the very much longer row of ventral abdominal bristles on *rubripes*. The distribution of all of the three species overlap in the central part of Texas.

Specimens examined: Mexico: ♂, 4 miles west Linares, N. L., 1,300 ft elev., Sept. 7, 1963 (Scullen and Bolinger); ♀, 11 ♂♂, Montemorelos, N. L., 1,700 ft elev., Oct. 12, 1957 (H. A. Scullen); 11 ♂♂, *ibid.*, Oct. 13, 1957 (H. A. Scullen); 4 ♀♀, 47 ♂♂, *ibid.*, Sept. 8, 1963 (Scullen and Bolinger); 2 ♂♂, 23 miles north Sabinas, Coah., Aug. 10, 1959 (Menke and Strange). Texas: ♀, Devils River, May 5, 1907 (F. C. Bishopp); ♀, Leon Creek, Bexar Co., Oct. 17, 1952 (B. J. Adelson); ♀, *ibid.*, Oct. 12, 1952. (W. Wasbauer).